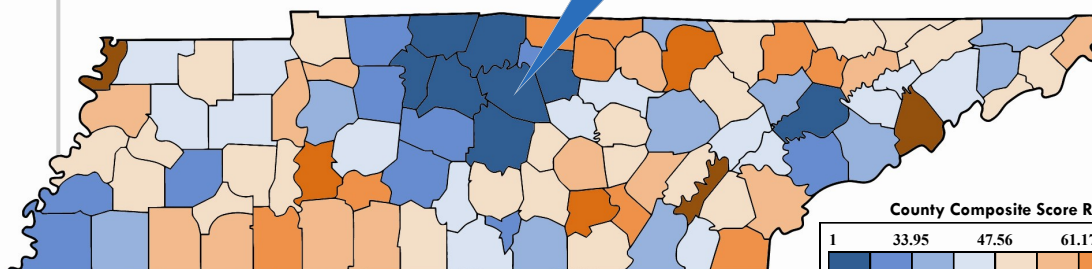


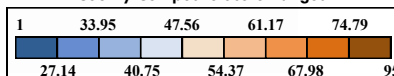
# The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

## SNAPSHOT: WILSON COUNTY

2012



County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

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Population (2010): 113,993

Pop. Density: 199.7/square mile

Seat of Government: Lebanon

Largest City: Mt. Juliet

Held Steady at 3rd

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Rutherford	1	Employment and Earnings Composite	27.00	7 ▼
Cheatham	2	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$36,419	2 ▲
<b>Wilson</b>	<b>3</b>	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	73.88%	59 ▲
Davidson	4	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	71.9%	11 ▼
Sumner	5	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	5.3%	8 ▢
Robertson	6	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	34.3%	55 ▼
Knox	7	Economic Autonomy Composite	17.75	3 ▲
Smith	8	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	21.0%	68 ▼
Williamson	9	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	23.9%	9 ▲
Moore	10	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	88.9%	3 ▲
Montgomery	11	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.14%	11 ▲
Trousdale	12	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	12.1%	3 ▲
Blount	13	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	9.1%	2 ▲
Madison	14	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	26.4%	4 ▼
Maury	15	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	30	42 ▼
Shelby	16	<b>County Overview:</b> Wilson County women rank among the top eleven counties in nine of thirteen indicators, with just one indicator falling into the bottom third. This illustrates how Wilson reflects the strong income, academic and poverty trends found in the best scored counties, and performs somewhat better in the three indicators that suffer most in this group: wage disparity and the percent of women who are managers or business owners. Of note, however, the trajectory of these indicators was weak-to-bad, and they risk slipping in future comparisons.		
Dickson	17			
Tipton	18			
Hamilton	19			

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

\* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

\*\* The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

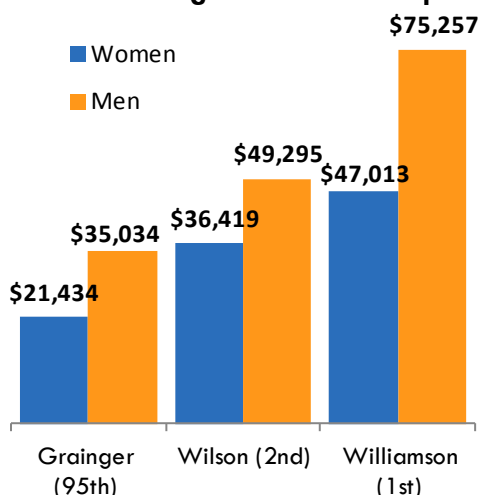
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

# The Status of Women in: Wilson County

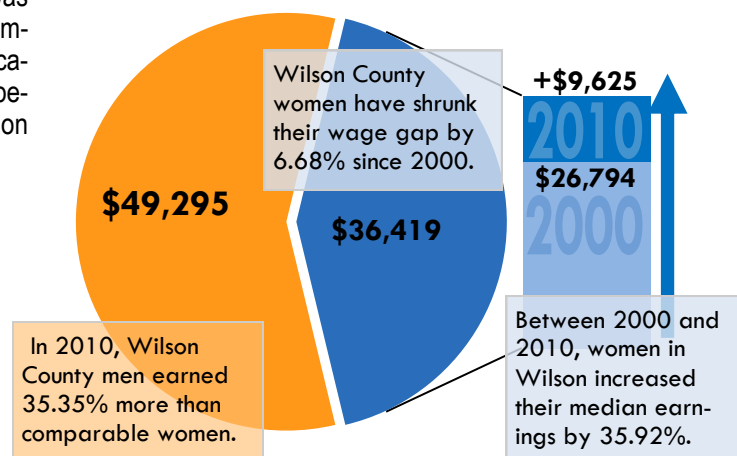
## ▲ Earnings

**W**ilson County women earned a median income of \$36,419 in 2010, having added \$9,625, or 35.92 percent, in wages since 2000. This rate was greater than most seen statewide and Wilson improved one spot, to second in the state, in this indicator. Male wages increased 26 percent during that period and rank third in the state. The rate of inflation during this period was roughly 26.6 percent.

### Median Earnings: Counties Compared



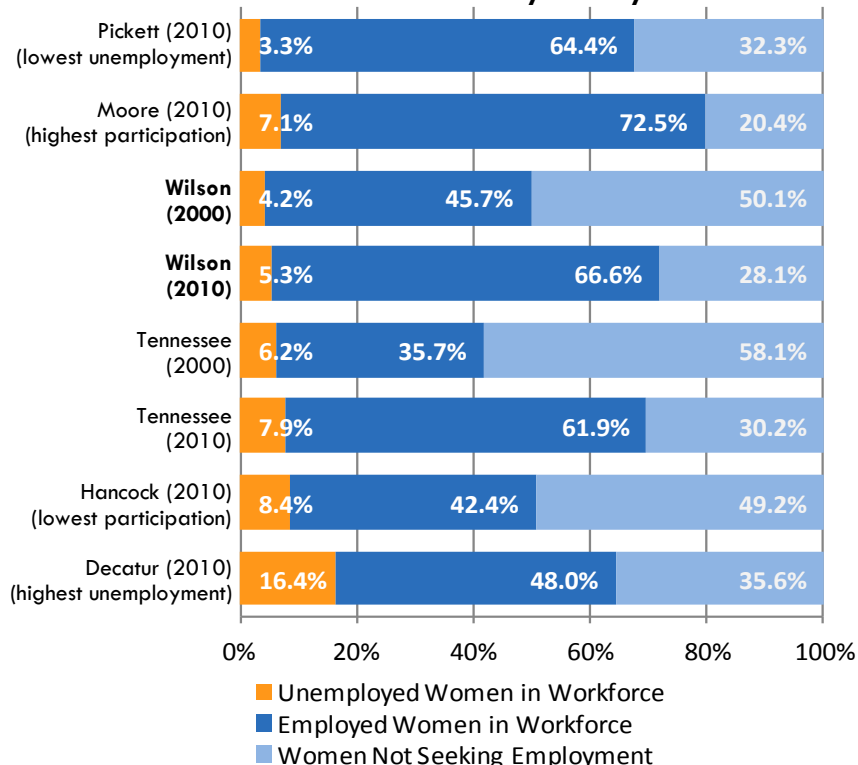
### Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



**Because** female wage gains were greater than male growth, the local disparity in wages between men and women decreased by 6.68 percent between 2000 and 2010. Despite this, women in Wilson continued to earn just 73.88 percent of local men's incomes in 2010. This change caused Wilson to improve in this indicator's rankings, from 83rd to 59th, but the remaining disparity still corresponded to an annual shortfall of \$12,876 in 2010.

## ▼ Employment

### Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



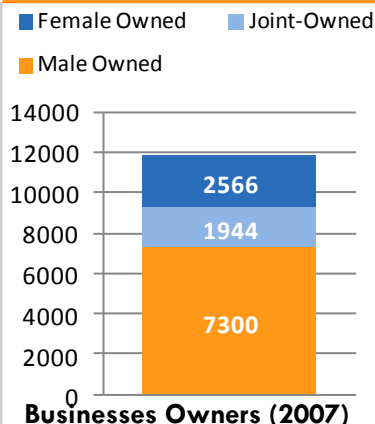
**Workforce** participation among women in Wilson County increased by 22 percent—nearly one-half—between 2000 and 2010. With 71.9 percent either employed or searching for work, women in Wilson were 2.1 percent more likely to be involved in the labor pool than women statewide. Despite this, Wilson slipped to 11th in this indicator, from 2nd.

While women in the county participate at high rates in the state, local men are distinctly more likely to work than most men or women in Tennessee, at a rate of 87 percent. Women with children under six in the county are less likely to work, at a rate of 66.7 percent.

As participation rates have grown, unemployment has also increased, but remains among the lowest in the state (ranked 8th). Rising from 4.2 percent to 5.3 percent between 2000 and 2010, the rate at which women in Wilson are jobless and searching is just two-thirds the rate for women statewide.

Both at a rate of 6.6 percent, local men and women with young children are slightly more likely to be unemployed.

# The Status of Women in: Wilson County



**Wilson** County women held steady in managerial presence between 2000 and 2010. In both years, roughly 34.2 percent of all managers in the county were female. This rate trailed the state figure of 36 percent and caused Wilson to fall from 7th to 55th.

Unfortunately, women appeared to own a much smaller share of the businesses in Wilson in 2007 than they had in 2000. The decrease of 6.2 percent caused Wilson to fall from 15th to 68th; trailing much of the state in this indicator.

Even when considering joint-owned businesses, as well, women owned a partial stake in just 38.2 percent of Wilson's firms in 2007 and employed 4,300.

## Women At Work

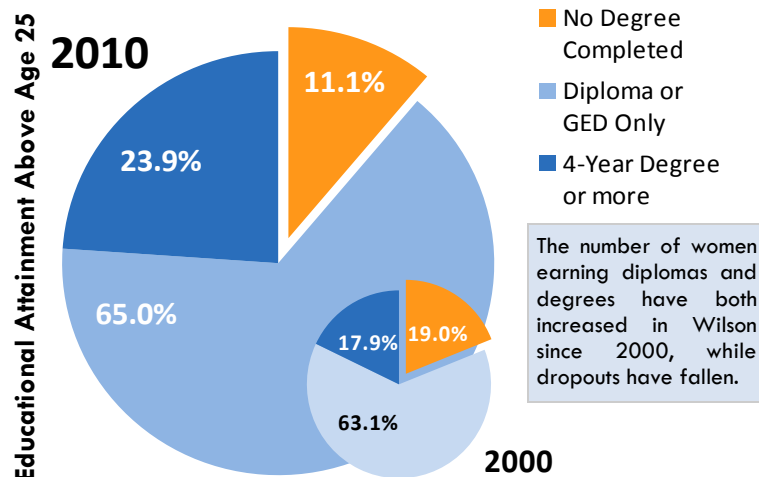
### Business Management

The incidence of female managers in Wilson County held steady around 34.2% between 2000 and 2010.

### Business Ownership

The percentage of women business owners in Wilson decreased, however, from 27.2% to 21% between 2000 and 2007.

## Education



**Women** in Wilson County continue to excel in all three academic indicators and posted some of the highest figures in all three indicators in 2010.

The percentage of women holding four year degrees in Wilson County grew by six percent to include nearly one-quarter of those age 25 and older, and improved three spots to rank ninth in the state.

Similarly, nearly nine out of ten woman in that age range held a diploma, with just 11.1 percent of Wilson women having neither a diploma nor a GED. Wilson improved from 7th to 3rd in this measure.

Lastly, Wilson's female dropout rate was lower during the 2011-12 school year—a rate of 0.14 percent—and improved from 71st to 11th.

## Living

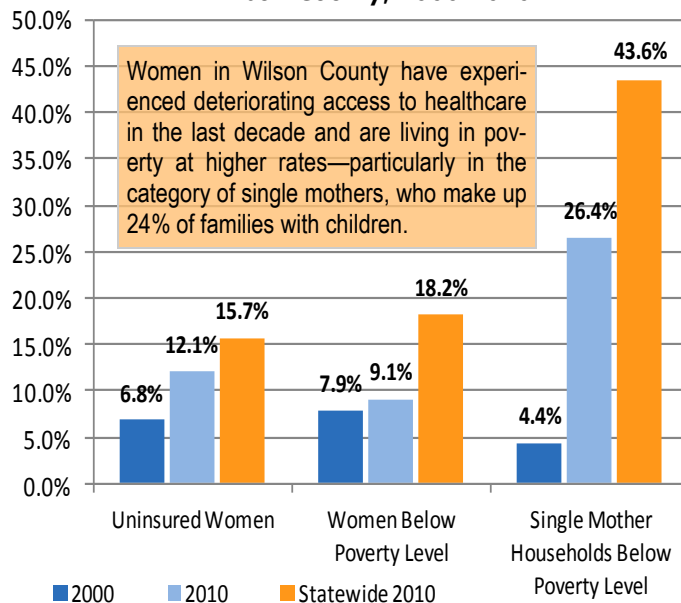
**Women** in Wilson County endured a familiar drop in health care access and an increase in poverty rates between 2000 and 2010, but remained among the least affected by these trends.

Of women in the county age 65 and under, 12.1 percent were uninsured in 2010, rising from 6.8 percent in 2000. Despite this increase, local women were still 3.6 percent more likely to be insured than the average woman in Tennessee, and Wilson improved from 29th to 3rd.

Overall poverty among women has grown as well, but increased just 1.2 percent between 2000 and 2010. In this indicator, too, Wilson women fared better than most of Tennessee, and women statewide were twice as likely to live in poverty as local women.

Single mothers appeared to account for much of the overall increase in poverty among Wilson women. Increasing from a rate of 4.4 percent in 2000, over one in four lived in poverty in 2010. This rate of growth was similar or lower than most counties in Tennessee, however, and the 2010 figure remained nearly half that of the statewide rate, and was the fourth lowest in the state.

## Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Wilson County, 2000-2010



# About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

Research & Authorship by:

William Arth, Senior Research Manager &  
Julia Reynolds-Thompson, Fmr Research Analyst

Visit the Economic Council on Women at [www.tennesseewomen.org](http://www.tennesseewomen.org)

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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